The Guano Business.

The following correspondence, which has not before been published, contains more in detail the facts we yesterday laid before the public:

PROM CAPT. JEWETT TO ME. WEDSTER.

To How. Secretary of State of the United States:

Six: Inclosed with this I take the liberty to present
the following papers, relating to my operations, in conmeetion with others, in procuring guano from the Lobos
lelands, situated in the Pacific Ocean, adjacent to the

lelands, situated in the recussion information from the state of Peru, viz :

No. 1 is a copy of my letter asking information from No. 1 is a copy of State, with regard to taking guano

the Rion. Secretary of State, with regard to taking guano from those Islands. No. 2 is a list of vessels sent by mysolf, in connexion with my friends to load at those Islands with this ar-ticle, which is incomplete from reasons hereinafter ex-

Plained.

No. 3 is a copy of my instructions to Capt. Calebs, of the Sarah Chase, dispatched from New-York with most implements for loading all the vessels, stores for substance of the laborers, and arms. No. 4 is a memorandum of an agreement made with A. B. Howe, of the Sandwich islands, for senting of Lo-bes islands one hundred laborars, stores for thit sub-slatesce, and implements for loading all the vessis, and

Arms.

No. 3 is a list of stores for subsistance, isplements for the loading, and other regulate articles for this business, as shipped by the Sarah Chase. The same list is to be duplicated by Mr. Howe's agreement, above referred to from the Sandwich Islands.

No. 7 is a copy of the Charter Partie under which all vessels i am interested in, with frieds, are chartered to load.

No. 7 is a copy of the Charter Partie under which at vessels i am interested in, with frieds, are chartered to load.

No. 7 is a memorandum of date/of various temporary occopancies, by different nations, of the Lobos islands, previous to 1830.

List No. 2 is incomplete as nalced—an agent having been dispatched into the Pacic via Panama in July last, to charter vessels in thos waters to load guano at the Lobos Islands, the numbr of which, and the names are as yet naknown. An avangement having also been catered into by us for the sale of a arge quantity of guane, to be delivered who our boats and men, to vessels sent therefor, to thee named islands, for which we are paid a situated sul per tun, delivered on board. For both those reasons, is not in my power to give a full list, or to attempt a state here even the number of the vessels, though send as are now known, are given; but they probably ar but a small number of the whole. I would respective state, having engaged largely in this hulness upon he information given in reply to my inquiry for the sare, to the Hon. Secretary of State, and from in the reformation received from the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, on a personal application, that orders had been issued from that Department on or about the sth of June last to the Commodore in the Pacific, to given'll protection to vessels of our flag engaged in this trade; but recently seeing in the public papers a statement to person and confiscation to property of all engaged in this trade; but recently seeing in the public papers a statement to person and confiscation to property of all engaged in this trade; to the kind of the large interests of our clitzens engaged in the rade; and the large interests of our clitzens engaged in the rade; and the large interests of our clitzens engaged in the rade; and the one of the property of the selection of the selection to the fifth of any of September next is shall leave New York for Paname and the Lobos Islands, to leave New York for Paname and the Lobos Islands, to leave New are son to be at these islands, engaged in the trade; and the on the fifth day of September next! shall leave NewTork for Panama and the Lobos Islands, to load such vessels as I am interested in, and also to perfect the Jedivery and shipment, with our boats and men, of begunn sold to be thus laden there by us, in vessels and therefor. No information being given me here form the Department of State to the contrary, I am papty to leave this country with the full assurance of protection in terson and property from the Government, and shall have the pleasure to communicate the same assurance to all my countrymen! may find in

ment, and shall have the pleasure to communicate the same assurance to all my countrymen I may find in those distant regions engaged in this trade. In conclusion, may I be allowed to add, that the bark Sarah Chase, which salled from New York, with stores of subsistence, armed previously to sailing. The Cap-tain was directed to resist, so far forth as his meson tain was directed to resist, so far forth as his mesos would allow, any interropilous or attempted interferences with his business. A certified copy of the Honorable Secretary of State's letter communicating the rights and privileges of our citizens, was given him as quarantee proof of his right of resistance, in case of molestation; out the President must be aware of the inefficiency of such protection say length of time after arrival at those Islands; and on account of the rumored threats of the Peruvian Government referred to, I have humbly to sak, in behalf of those of our countrymen engaged in this trade, and for myself, that a continued armed force of the United States Government be kept up at the Lobos Islands for the protection of all. be kept up at the Lobes Islands for the protection of all The value of our commerce and the number of our clitzens engaged in this trade, as herein set forth, de manding the same. I am, with respect, your obedie servant, JAMES C. JEWETT. Washington, Aug. 16, 1852.

The fellowing is the list above referred to, in No. 2:

| Regular | Ca | Regular | Ca | Regular | Ca | Regular | Ca | Ships | Tuninger | parity | Par lilioth ....... 929 W. Page ..... 200 515 John Q. Adams, 660 

The Sarah Chase sailed July 20, carrying 50 men and arms, as follows: 4 nine pound carronades; 40 muskets; 35 cutlasses: 1,000 rounds of ball and canister shot; 1,000 cartridges for cannon; 12 kegs powder; 1,000 musket cartridges, and a large quantity of balls, flints, &c., &c.

Besides which she carries a cargo of great value, being the stores, previsions, medicines, tools, and entire cutfit of the expedition. A glance at her bill of lading presents the whole list of articles necessary to the settlement of an island in the Pacific Ocean, as yet uninhabited, even to the minutest articles of household furniture-it being the design to sustain at least one hundred and fifty men on the island.

The special reason for arming the Sarah Chase, as stated by Copt. Jewett, is, that the Secretary of the Navy informed him that, on account of the troubles in Equador, it would be impossible for our Commodore in the Pacific to station a vessel at the islands, but that the squadron would cruise in that direction; and as soon as he judged it preper the Commedore would send a vessel In the meantime it is manifest enough that these

parties needed arms to defend their water casks on the island, if for nothing else. It will be very evident from the small amount of arms, as well as on reflecting that no water can be procured on the island, that such defense constituted the vitality of the expedition, and therefore cannot be construed into any expectation of making pri-

The fellowing is a copy of the letter of instruction to the Captain of the Sarah Chase :

tion to the Captain of the Sarah Chase:

NEW-Year. Toursday, July 22, 1852.

CAPT. JOHN O. CALERS—Ther Str. You will proceed on loss of the bark Sarah Chase, under charge of Capt. Osgood, as supercargo, and cause the following instructions to be carried out. You will direct Capt. Osgood to preced with all possible dispatch direct to the Islands of Lobos de Afuers, situated in the Pacific Ocean in or near latitude 60 59 south, longitude 100 42 west, adjacent to the northern part of Peru. You will there report yourself and the vessel for further orders and instructions to the undersigned, or in case of absence to Mr. A. B. Howe, their acting agent, for parties interested, who will direct your future proceedings—Should you not find either the undersigned or Mr. Howe at these islands, you will proceed at once to take possess at these islands, you will proceed at once to take possession of all the available loading places in both bays; rig your shoots, and make every other preparation necessary to load the vessels chattered for cargoes, with guano from these laiands, agreeable to each one or them charter parties, as they may arrive, using the boats and the men you have on board, as you may think beat for the interests of the consterer. You will understand the cargoes of guano to load at

the interests of the carsterer. You will understand each value to the carsterer. You will understand these Islands, is to use in loa ing either her own men and her own bests, both or either, if you require them, to collect the cargoes and to boat the same an respective vessels, as you will see it so expressed it the charter parties of each vessel.

Ton will select, in loading, the cest goans to be found upon these islands and as similar as may be to the sample you have on board in a half barrel, eigeing down and not taking the surface shone. In case of molestation by any, you will protect yourself as far as less in your power with the irree you have under your charge. Should you fall in with an american man-of war in the Pacific er near these, you will protect on board and attact to the commanding officer there of your place of destination and your truthess, and request his protection from melestation from any foreign interformed, showing him the inclosed copy of a letter from the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, and these instructions also. Any resistance offered by your rights, must be done with the first flying of your country upon your vessel.

You will keep the bark Sarah Chase as long at these

You will keep the bark Sarah Chase as long at these Islands as you may require her, and when you think
you can dispatch her, you will load her also with guano
and send her to New York.

As each cargo is loaded, you will dispatch the vessels

As each cargo is loaded, you will dispatch the vessels with the same, as they are destined by charter party, to their respective places or ports of destination; those chartered for the United States to the Chesspoake Bay, for orders, these that are for Falmouth, England, to that port for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool, to that port, for orders, and these for Liverpool to the four Sextons of Buffulo report 194 burtals of persons who died of cholers, from the 4th of August to the 4th of September. It is supposed that the other two Sextons had burted an equal agreeable to the charter party in each, and consigned

to A. G. Benson, of New York. You will have four canvass hose or shoots made for loading the guano into the vessels from the dock on board, to be each one about ninety feet long, with large mouths to each, the bedies of the same size, to be made four squares each side the entire width of the duck. The two launches and four long boars you will have put in order on the passage out, and the four smallest ones you will have deepened by valst boards around each one, as deep as you can make them, to be strong enough for the use they will be required for. You will not make any harbor this sur of Cape Horn, unless by necessity, and if unable to have your water casks filled during the voyage, will of all water caught on board, you will have the vessel stop at Juan Fernandez, and have all the casis filled up, using every dispatch while there, so that the ressel shall not be detained on her voyage longer from is a eccessary.

in is recessary.

Every dispatch is required throughout all, in order to Every dispatch is required throughout all in order to insure success to the business you are employed here to do. You will write every opportunity, and inform Mr. A. G. Bemon here of your proceedings, in full.

Wishing you a pleasant voyage and an easy fulfillment of your business, I am, truly, your obedient servant,

Jas. C. Jewerr.

An agent was also dispatched, early in July, by these gentlemen, to the Pacific, with orders to charter a ship at the Sandwich Islands, and duplicate in every respect the bill of lading of the Sa. rah Chase-place one hundred men on her, and dispatch her so as to arrive at the Lobos Islands on or before October 1; and this vessel has without doubt before this time sailed for the Lobos Islands. The agent likewise has orders to charter en unlimited number of vessels for carrying guano, (the rate of charter not to exceed a certain price.) and to dispatch them at once to the Lobos Islands. How many he has chartered is not yet known here.

### MEXICO.

The Mexican schooner Joven Manuelita arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, bringing us dates from the City of Mexico to the 14th and Vera Cruz to

from the City of Mexico to the 14th and Vera Crus to the 19th cit.

The principal point in the news is that which refers to the revolt of Reboiledo and the insurrectionary movement at Cordoba. The latter movement appears to be independent of that of Reboiledo, yet to have the same objects in view. The insurents of Cordoba pronounce against the alcabata or internal excise laws at present in force, and the arbitrary on-saures of the Supreme Government had concluded a kind of arrangement with the Cordoba party, but the agreement was not consummated, or rather, if we may believe the Government journals, it was violated by the insurgents. These had setzed on the City of Cordoba and forced the authorities to dy in haste. They loft a garrison in the town, and then advanced in force upon Orlzab. A letter from that place, dated the 14th, says that an attack was expected daily.

Robolledo, it appears, had not gained strength, but was endeavoring to effect a junction with the Cordoba forces. He had been at Naoluce for some time. Here, according to the official papers, he had been committing the greatest arroction. They say that the rebellion would soon be subdued, but we do not see any good reason for such a sopposition. It is reported that an extra seasion of Congress would be called, expressly to act in relation to these insurrections.

The Guardalajara movement appears to be asialing strength. The Insurgents and collected a force

The Guadalajara movement appears to be The Gundalajara movement appears to be gaining strength. The insurgents had collected a force of 1,500 men. The aguntamiento of the city had recognized Davila as the legitimate Governor, and many of the major towns had followed the example of the capital. The issurgents took \$3,000 from the Mint, for which they very considerately gave a receipt in full—The former authorities have called on the Faderai Givernment for aid, representing that, should this notbe given, all would be lost. Davila was busy organizing a force of six battailons of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and a battery of twenty-one pieces of artillery.

The Mazatlan pronunciamento has not The Minzalian pronunciamento has not been suppressed. The insurrectionists now demand that Mazalian be separated from the State of Sinsion and declared a federal district. The paper blockade of Arists does not seem to have produced much effect. It was reported that the important port of Tepla was about to second the pronunciamento of Mazalian.

Business at Acapulco was very duil.

The Camanches in Durango had attacked and completely routed a party of forty Mexican sol-diers, of whom twenty-eight were killed and eight

Mr. Letcher arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. He was received with all due bonors, and was to leave for this city in the brig Tehusatepec.
[N. O Pic, Sept. L.

### TEXAS.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Place, arrived yesterday from Galveston, which place she left on the 28th ult. Her dates from Galveston are no later than those brought by the Yacht, but we have received our flex of country papers, from which we extract the Collection from the country papers.

The Houston Telegraph has the follow-The Houston Telegraph has the following in relation to the impeachment of Judge Warrous. The trial of Judge Warrous before the Executive Committee of Congress has not yet closed; and it appears to be still doubtful whether a bill for his impeachment will be made. A gentleman of North Alabama writes in a private letter, that the committee will report against impeachment. The parties opposed to the Judge, however, are singular that he will be impeached. The or twelve wildnesses have been examitted, and the testimony was vary strong against the Hessa showed to employ counsel before the committee, and appeared in person to object to the introduction.

A party of hostile Indians recently attacked two Frenchmen and two Mexicans, about twenty-five miles east of Eagle Pass, but were repulsed after a short shimlsh, in which one of the Mexicans were

The new county of Burnet was organized In the fore part of July. Almost the only settlements in this County are in Hamilton Valley which is each to be one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of the State. A querry of excellent marble has been found in this valley, and the block of marble sent by the Governor to Washington Monument was taken from it.

The San Antonio Western Texan says

that Mr. W. F. Smith's train arrived at that pince on the 14th lest, having made the trip to Chihuahua and back, by way of hi Paso, in three months and four-teen days. His trip has not only been rapid out sec-cessful. Accompanying the train were liteuts Smith and Tillinghast, U. S. A.; also, Mesers. Snowden, Von

Hippie are Johnston, who came passengers.

Trade at Chihunhua is reported dull.

Norsia had fallen for a long time, and much alarm was felt that the corn crop would be a failure. The ladians are very troublesome in and around Chihushua. In a time instances Mexicans had been killed simost in the very street of the city. No unany had been adouted. very aire to of the city. No means had been adopted to arrest or put an end to their depredation. In fact, there is an apathy about the people that is, and will continue to be, faish to their prosperity.

Trade was at a sained still at El Paso.

There appears to be no money in the country. The indians above hi Paro still continue very troublesome. It was reported that Capt. Long's company of Californians had lost all their animals so ne 30 or 40 miles above El Paso. Another company had lost alt of theirs before reaching E. Paso. Great numbers had passed through on their way to California. One of the companies buried nine of their number on the road. All appeared to be in good spirits, notwithstanding their

The same paper says that Capt. Shaw, who is raising one of three companies ordered out by the Governor for the protection of the Rio Grande, is in San Actorio with a portion of his men, filling up the municipal, equipping and prosuring supplies. Among those enrolled are Lieut Burleson, and quite a number These men are used to camp life, and most of them have seen seal service.

Adjutant Gen. Gillett is also in the city.

and will accompany the troops to Brownsville, where he will muster into the service the other two companies now being raised by Capt. H. Clay Davis and Capt. G.

Dr. R. C. Maffitt, attached to Captain Shaw's new company, was drawned recently white bathing in the San Antonio River. He was from Ken-tucky

San Antonio, at the late election, says The Loger, gave double the votes of any to en in Tex-as, it appears from the returns that the whole vote of the county was cast in the city. The whole vote, ac-c. rding to the returns aid not exceed 1 500. The Ledger the county was cast in the casy in the whole we can be called to the returns, old not exceed 1.500. The Leagur ranks Bexar as the first city in the State in regard to population. Houston will rank next, and Gaireston third, according to the late returns of the election, as there were thirty more votes polled in Houston than in

The Lavacca Commercial states that The Lancea Commercial states that 140 persons died at Indianois during the prevalence of the cholera, and 138 persons cled at Victoria, from the 1st of January to the 10th uit. The Commercial adds:

We know of no place on record where the mortality has been so treat in proportion to the number of inholitonate those two places. We are glad, however, to be able to state that this freadful disease has entirely disappeared from those places, and we trust that they will never again be visited by such a terrible scourge.

[N. O. Pic., Sept. I.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD. Loss of the Atlantic-An Affecting Narrative.

We copy from The Eric Commercial Advertiser narrative of the escape from death of Mr. Carlet

Advertiser the following interesting and affecting narrative of the escape from death of Mr. Carley and his sister, a delicate girl, by the sinking of the Atlantic. Mr. Carley is a young man in delicate health. The Advertiser says the narrative was given with great emotion, and brought tears to the eyes of many in the large assembly who listened to it. Mr. Carley said in substance:

"If any one has cause for thankfulness on this occasion, it is myself. I am from Vermont; and, with my sister, a poor consumptive, was on board the Atlantic. I was travelling with her for her health. It was not without great fears of its perils that we undertook the journey. We went on board the Atlantic at Bufalo on Tuesday evening, and found her already crowded with passer gers. I went to the steward to get a state-room for my sister. He told me they were all taken in the upper cabin, but he thought he could get her one below. We went down and found that all the rooms in the lower cabin were also taken. He, however, prepared se comfortable a bed as possible on a sofa. She tried to sleep, but found that air so close and unfoculing that it was with difficulty that she could breaths. We again went to the upper cabin; and the steward then told me that he could fornish my sitter a betth in the upper part of the cabin. I took her to it, and afterward myself found a berth in the forward part. It was the lower one of the three, and the two above it were already occupied. Being much fatigued, and now satisfied that my sitter was in commortable quarters, I was soon asleep. I was suddenly startled from my sleep by a my sister was in comfortable quarters, I was soon asleep. I was suddenly startled from my sleep by a tremendous crash, and a woke to find the outer side of

tremendous crash, and awoke to find the outer side of my state-room broken in, and the two apper berths, with their occupants, on top of me.

"As soon as I could extricate myself, my first thought was for my sister. I went immediately to her room and found her awake I told her that something had happened to the boat, but I couldn't tell what It was but that I thought we had better be prepared for any danger. I went back to my berth and put on the rest of my clothes. I was in no haste, as there had been no hadarm strengly are to be the couldn't tell thought we had better be prepared for any danger. ger. I went back to my berth and put on the rest of my clothes. I was in no haste, as there had been no alarm given. I went back to my sister's room, she had already dressed berself, and putting on her bonnet and mantilla, met me at the door, with her carpet bag on her arm. Just then a man came to the cable door, and, looking in told us that the boat would sink in tea minutes; and he exhorted us to pray for the forgive ness of our sins, and look to God for mercy. This was the first serious intimation we had of the extent of our danger. We went out on the deck, and had been was the first energy of the deck, and had been there only a few minutes when the water began to rise around us. It was soon up to our knees. I was calm and collected. I was not afraid to die; all my care was for my poor slender stater. I could not swho. We therefore looked around for some means of sustaining the states about the second closes. recives in the water, should we be compelled to leave

We found a couple of chairs and took each of us "We found a couple of chairs and look each of use one in our honds. The stern was the only part of the boat out of the water. We went to the railing, and my sister selved me to lift har up on it. I tried to, but was too weak, and called some men who were near te my assistance. We raised her up, and then there was another woman who wanted us to raise her up. We did so, and afterward! got up myself. My sister and I still kept hold of our chairs. Every moment we expected the boat would go down with a want, and that the water would swallow us all up. We still clung to the railing, locked in each others' embrace. Soon we saw the propagler coming to our assistance, and a cry the rating, locked in each others embrace. Soon we saw the propeller coming to our assistance, and a cry of joy burst from every lip. Shortly she was alongside of us. We all rushed to get aboard of her. I made an effort to rules my sister over the side, but was too weak. I made as powerful an effort as I was capable of, but my feet slipping, I felt between the two ressels, and sunk beneath the surface of the water. Grasping and sunk beneath the surface of the water. Grasping about I caught hold of a rupe, by which I raised myself to the surface. But I was too weak to raise myself any further, and was every moment becoming still more exhausted. I saw nothing of my sister after I fell, and supposed, of course, the was last. I was so weak I could not for a long lime make my order heard. I had been in the water about half an nour, and was about giving up all hope of being rescued, when I was discovered to the course of the c d. Another rope was torown me, and I was drawn on the boat. What was my joy—the first female I

We have been favored with a visit from the Caadian, mentioned as baving saved his family from the wreck of the Atlantic, from whom we learned

more of the particulars.

The name of the geatleman alluded to is Anteine Lattinville, of Rivieres du Loup, C. E., who is well known in Canada as a wealthy and enterprising man, and was emigrating to this State to settle with his family, which consists of a wife and nine children, at Bourbonias Grove, in Will Co., where he had previously purchased a section

Wien the concussion of the two boats woke them from their sleep, Mr. L. seeing the danger, immediately, in company with his wife and three of the children, proceeded to the hurricane deck, of the children, proceeded to the hurricane deck, where he astened them to the supports at the steamer's chimnles, and then returned and brought up three others, when he also fastened to the same manner—then returned sgain and this dime brought up two more. Upon counting them it was now discovered that there were but eight in the group, and the youngest was missing. Again the father returned below, and when up to his seek in the water, a wicker cracke, with his child still asteep in it, floated within his reach, as also did his chest, which he selzed, but not being able to secure both, let the chest go, and got safely to the deck with his charge—where, after remaining for an hourer more, they were taken of in safety by the propeller.

peller.
Mr L. owes the safety of his family to his perfect calmress and presence of mind, during the wildest confusion that prevailed.

The chest, beside the clothing, contained \$1,000 in money, beside which his loss in furniture was about \$200.

The Teledo Blade states that the brig Ashiand acrived at Toledo, on Satu day forecoon, from Buffalo, and that tic, at the time of her loss. The truck contained both hadies and gentlemen's wearing apparel, lewely, daguerrectypes, locks of human hair, and also a letter, purporting to have been written by George W. Hartley, at Lassile, Lassile County. Ill., to his father, George Hartley, No. 57 Gaskilet, Philadelphia Ps. The trunk and contents are in the possession of Mesers. Hose, Strong & Co., of Tolede, who will give all the informa-

Strong & Co., of Toledo, who will give all the informa-tion necessary to any who may lequire a ter it.

The interpreter who accompanied the emigrants on board the Atlantic has returned to Buffalo, and reports the loss much less than was supposed. The whole num-ber saved is 64—loss 63, mer, women and children. The survivors were liberally provided for by the mana-gers of the Central Railroad, and the interpreter saw them comfortably settled in Wisconsia. em comfortably settled in Wisconsig.

## The Pueble Indiana.

The five New-Mexican Pueblo Indians. from the l'ueblo of Tesuque, whose arrival here and movements we have from time to time noted, being de-aircus to return to their homes in New Mexico, wait of sin us to return to their homes in New Mexico, waited on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday to take a final tarewell. The Commissioner received them with great kindness, and throughout the interview manifests the sincerest interest in their affairs and well-being. We repeat their names: José Marie Vigil J. Vuzzo, Carlos Vigil, Juan Antonio Vigil, Jusé Abeyta, and José Domingo Herrera. The first named is the chief speaker. He stated to the Commissioner the desire of himself and friends to return to their distant homes and families. The time was at hand when their crops would require attention, and besides, they were neighbor and immines. The time was at hand when their crops would require attention, and besides, they were not enjoying very good health. They had been much grained by what they had seen in this country, and telt greatly obliged for the kirdness and attention paid them. If the Commissioner could make it convenient for them to leave to day or to morrow it would be a source of much pleasure to them.

urce of much pleasure to them.
On his part the Commissioner said that it had given him great pleasure to meet them. Their character and demeanor met his approbation, for he had heard of their demonstrate the approximation, for he had near of ment sobriety, honesty and general good conduct. He regret-ted much to hear of any of them being sick, but trusted it would be only temporary. Their analyty to return was very natural, and it was a source of satisfaction to him to perceive that in addition to their wish for seeing their families and friends, they had so much regard to their crops. The day after to morrow he though he was long, and required a considerable time, the Pue-bles should not lose anything by the trip, but it should prove to them profitable and advantage one. The death prove to them profitable and advantage one. The death of their Father, Governor Calhoun, was a cause of proficuld regist; the Commissioner had hoped to hear from him everything of interest on the subject of the Indians of New Mexico. Col. Lea assured the Indians of the fatherly care of the Government for them, and that they may be assured that in due time, if they were not in patient, everything would be accorded to them that could and ought to be done. He recommended them to imitate the customs of the writes, and particularly to commence the use of the English language, since they had become citizens of the United States.

Cel. Lea presented each of the Indians with a medal. One of them, Antonio Vigil, and suspended before him

one of them, Antonio Vigil, had suspended be

One of them, Antonio Vigil, had suspended before him a British medai, apparently a present from the Hudson's Bay Company. (It was old, with the head of George III on it.) which no inducements could prevail on him to part with. On being offered a suit of clothes each, such as the whites wear, Jose Marte did not tales it very destrable, but said it would be very gratifying to him to be able to learn the English language.

Col. Lea baying thanked them for a letter in Spanish they had sent him, said he would be still more gratified if on their return they should favor him with a letter in English. To this Jose Marie replied, that if he should be so fortunate as to learn the English language on his road bome he would certainly write Mr. Lea a letter in that language.

that larguage.

The Indians, who use the Spanish language, though The incises, who use the Spanian language, they have also one of their own in which they privately converse, were interpreted by Mr. David Whiting, the Terri orial interpreter of New Mexico. They will return to New Mexico under the care of Mr. Whiting and Capt. W. E. Love, who brought them hither. In religion, these Indians are Catholics, and are very

desirous of procuring ornaments, &c., for the Church of their Pueblo. Many things of this description have been presented and promised from religious establish-ments in the District and Ballemore. [National Intelligencer, 2th.

Meeting in Opposition to the Project. A large meeting of highly respectable citizens was held on Tuesday night at La Fayette Hall to hear the report of the Committee of Twenty-one Citizens on the subject of a Railroad in Broadway. JAS. R. WHITING, Esq., was chosen

Chairman, and Mr. O'Bainn was chosen Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to hear a Remonstrance which had been prepared by the Committee of Twenty-one to be presented to the Common Council in opposition to the pro-

posed Road. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

The Remonstrance was then read by THOMAS A. DAVIES. We have room only to give the chief points of the document. It first asks, who wants a Railroad in Broadway | and answers neither omnibus owners, nor cartmen, nor any owner or driver of a ve-blole. Those who ride in stages mainly go over the side lines, and would object to being transferred to cars in Broadway, especially in rainy weather, when an interval of mud and water would shut off the cars, which must necessarily remain in the middle of the street-The Remonstrance states that a great majority of owners of property on Broadway are actively opposed to a railroad, and have remonstrated against it. This fact alone should be a final check to the scheme. The allegation that a road is to enhance the value of property is next considered, and it is deemed that the names of is next considered, and it is deemed that the names of the owners of such property, almost unantmously remonstrating against the road, is the best argument that the point is not a sound one. Not only the numbers but the names of those remonstrating are of extraordinary force. Among the owners of property on Broadway, are some stautch, far seeing, shrewd, intelligent, and prominent men—men whose opinions on matters involving millions are sought for daily—who, on this subject, have expressed one almost universal dissent to this plan, or any other; and, even in the face of this oftropeated attempt and islure, and this array of names entirely use qualed in unanimity, this Committee are inrely unequaled in unanimity, this Committee are in egarding their remonstrances, and listening to the in erested representations of a few persons whose cupid drives them to any extremes. The Remonstrance adds that hey have the certificate

of the representatives of over 50,000,000 of dollars of pro-perty, which is to be offrectly affected by it, that it is a

perty, which is to be directly affected by is, that it is a scheme to secure the exclusive or partial right to the carrying trade of Broadway by any plan that will be fatal to its best and choicest interests. It is a direct effort, in an indirect way, to fill the pockets of a few speculators by robbing the public of its comforts, and depriving them of riding in such manner as they choose through Broadway, and compolling them to fide as these speculators may direct, and your Honorable Body allow.

The Remonstrancethen proceeds to consider "Broadway as it is, a street, of which it may be said, after surveying the whole world, "none but itself can be its parallel." The rule of this whole promenade by a pressic rainroad is stringly deprecated.

"Broadway as it will be with the Rafiroad," is the third and last point in the Remonstrance. A thorough examination of the proposed R and is made, with a critical dissection of the tracks, care, i.e., but as these matters have been fully discussed in our columns, we cannot space from to recapitulate the arguments. The Remonstrance closes with some pertinent remarks upon the appreciation of the lifetime of the remarks upon the appreciation of the lifetime of t

of almost every citizen day after day, without their giv-ling the subject any more thought than the mere expres-sion of the idea. Want does this expression mean what do people intend when they say Resieve Broad way! Do skep mean that they are writing to go out o Broadway! Do skep think that their extrings is to been by adway? Do day time in their cart, or their team? Do they wish to ride in a side street in their conveyances, or la their omethoses creep down some new channel, sparsely inhabited, and give room for others to ride upon the fireadway of tashine, to be cheered and amused by the crowds which throng its way? No, such an idea never crossed the mind of an individual who has made such an observation, though they may have returated if from day to day. And, let us ask your Honorable Bady, who would be in lavor of the relief of Brisadway if they suppore d their were to be the individuals to go out of Broadway! It is our conviction that if each one was compeled to practice what he preaches upon this subject, there would be an awful silence reign in respect to it, and the words would never be heard again. No; so long as a cart can run, a carriage be crowded in, or a chance of any kind to be occupied, Broadway will be crowded and jammed to its numest capacity. The more noise the more confusion, the greater the crowd, the better the fockers on and the crowders seem to like it, and the world, from the match-boy to the gentleman of issure, world, from the match-boy to the gendeman of issure, resort there to see the confusion, the uproar and the sights, while all enjoy it alike. This din, this driving, this omnibus thunder, this squeezing, this jamulus, crowding, and at times smashing, is the excitizating mosts which charms the maintande and draws its thousands which charms the maintande and draws its thousands which charms the maintande and draws its flow and which the charm is gone, and it is no longer Broadway. But crowd it, and crowd it and continue to crowd it, until, like the mountain stream, it overflows its banks in a natural way, and then trace the course of events through this simple comparisen. That the stream will follow its bed, that the current will run in its natural world, from the match boy to the gemleman of leisure, this simple comparison. That the stream will follow its led, that the current will run in its natural channel, and though the hand of man in his ingenuity may point it to higher aims and becken the waters to come this way, he may becken in vain, till they by compulsion, are driven from their limits to seek channels in other places.

P. W. Engs, Esq., moved the adoption of the Remonstrance, and that it be presented, as con-templated, to the Common Council.

The resolution passed by a party vote.

Senator BEEKMAN spoke in eulogy of the report. A more impudent proposition was never heard than that we dwellers on Bo to enjoy our own property. He had some evidence to show a premediated design to blocked Broadway. Greenwheb-st, Liberay-st, and many other streets are impassable. Besides that, the authorities permit Broadway to be obstructed to one-third of list width by heape of bricks. Let the City rulers do their own duty, and execute the ordinances now in existence, and Broadway would be fully relieved.

Mr. Engs called attention to the facts of the report. It spoke only of property-owners in Broad. way; he was aware that thousands of owners in other parts of the City were opposed to a road. He was serry that the remonstrance did not also object to the disturbance of the Sabrain occasioned by the cars. Much complaint is already made in the churches on the line of the Sixth-av. road. He hoped power would be given to amend the report in this particular

Mr. Burtis Skidmore gave a brief history of projects for the relief of Broad way. Centre at was curred with a rallroad to relieve Broadway; it was itself to be a Broadway. Then Chathames, was widened at Mulberry st, all to relieve Broadway. Look at Cenat Mulberry st, all to relieve Broadway. Look at Centrest. What is it? What will it ever be? Look at Chathamer. Is that a Broadway? Look at Chapelest, is that a Broadway, as it was promised before it was opened? He referred to the questionable legal right of any Company or person to monopolite a street. What would be thought if only one Omalous line were permitted. But weat is this relief intended for? Why to get people up town and down town. But is there no protectin for property between up and down-town! llave the people there no rights: They have paid much for improvements. He referred to the sensish nature of the application. It was to be a great monopoly, like the Sixth-av. Road, which can now be sold for a hundred thousand do lars. He feared that this strong interest for dollars and cents would carry the matter through the Council, of which body the speaker had no through the Council, of which body the speaker had no very high opinion. He strongly deprecated the intended rule of so fine a street, as Centre, Chapel and Hudson-sta had been rulned. To prevent this measure, said he, you have get to work strongly, and win the same wespons that they employ. (This was generally supposed to be "money.")

The report was then unanimously adopted, and directed to be presented to the Common Cout ell.

Mr. Joseph T. Simpson had been acquainted with Broadway for 18 years, and had taken a deep interest in it. But he objected alsogesher to rallreads on account of their demoralizing effect. They descrate the Sabbath; and the more there are of them the more abandoned will the people become. The moral character of the metropolis is now not what it should be; but the idea of making it worse was utterly requisive. On this principle he was always opposed to railroads. Only in one case, and that of the ard death, had he ever been in a city car on the city roads. Strike out this privilege of Sunday running, and you will not find men so ready to petition for new roads. He hope d this moral question would be pressed strongly. He believed the present Council might be favorably impressed; perhaps they would never be hung for their wisdom; but he did not believe they could all be bribed. He closed by referring generally to the lastly of morals in all our City Government, and denounced the test able, the run and roadyism of primary elections, where all the mischlef originates.

Mr. J. J. Moffrat was the next speaker. roads on account of their demoralizing effect. They Mr. J. J. MOFFAT was the next speaker.

He opposed the Railroad project on the ground of monopoly; no one had a right to exclusively occupy any portion of the street to the exclusion of another. He also referred to the peculiar impressibility in a peculiar also referred to the peculiar impressibility in a peculiar manner of the present Aidermen. Thence he spoke of the culiculty of snows in Broadway, which often occur. In that event, the street would be entirely impassable by the besps of snow on each side of the rails. He thought that if there should be a railroad the stages would still run about as usual, and we should have two nuisances instead of one. Mr. Modfat gaves most amusing account of the way in which Aidermen are made

He was politically of the same faith as the majority, but he was sadly ashamed of some of them. He was con-vinced that the man who wou'd rote for this Railroad had some sinister motive; there was nothing honest

Mr. Whiting, the Chairman, was called upon. He explained that the report, or remonstrance, was peculiarly that of property owners upon Broadway. It would be accompanied by a remonstrance by the citizens at large, to the number of more than 20,000. Mr. W. referred to the legal view of the question, and stated his views thereon. His argument was, that all streets were for the use of the public only, and that no portion could be properly granted to any man. If rails are laid, every man has a right to put on cars, at least for his own use. He had no doubt that any man incommoded by a railroad had a right to take a crowbar and moded by a railroad had a right to take a crowbar and break up the rails; but he would not recommend any such course. Mr. W. referred to his experience in the Common Council, then, so far as he believed, pure and without charge of corruption. He knew that in those days, if the Common Council had been assailed by the Press and the Poblic as this one is, every member would have indignantly resigned, or they would have instituted an immediate inquiry, and if any member were found guilty of bribery, he would have been expelled with deserved ignominy. He repudiased all idea of approaching the Aldermen by any improper means. As to legal action, if that should become necessary, the Committee would be propored to recommend decisive measures. ing the Aldermen by any improper means. As to legal action, if that should become necessary, the Committee would be prepared to recommend decisive measures. The speaker contended that Broadway needed no relief, and that it would no longer be Broadway if it were relieved according to this plan. In reference to the blockade of Broadway, be had taken some pains to inform himself. All the difficulty was below the Park; and there, on several occasions, he had found the entire mass of carriages to contain not more than five to ten per cent of combibuses. He believed that all the combibuses in the City would fail to blockade Broadway, if other vehicles were absent. The great difficulty is, Broadway is too parrow for the business throughly is, Broadway is too parrow for the business throughly is, If you relieve Broadway, you kill it. Let its relief come in the natural way, by the regular movement of population and business. Mr. W. said a few words to behalf of the Common Council, who were so generally suspected of maliessance. He thought there was no evidence yet of bribery, but where there is a Judes among them, they should died him out. Mr. W. referred to the impropriety of "Pro Beno Publices" attempt to take care of the interests of property-owners in Broadway, when he has always so signally falled in his own onterprises, from The Democratic Resides to the late Cuban Expedition. He said, in conclusion, that if there were a rai road in Broadway, every man would have the same right to run fastor slow over the track, either before or alter the care, as he now does to pass over the pavement.

At the conclusion of Mr. Whiting's speech the meeting adjourned.

# CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen. SEPTEMBER SESSION-THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1852, The Board met at the usual hour, with a full attendance of members. A large number of Fe, titions, Remonstrances, Bills, Resolutions, Resports, and Papers from the Board of Assistants were acted upon during the interval between the meeting and ton

Broadway Railroad .- A petition was offered by Ald. Smith of the Eleventh Ward, (Dry Dock) in favor of a road in Broadway.

Ald. FRANCIS offered a remonstrance of 800 citizens against the project. The names are from every section of the City Aid. Smith presented a petition of 39 persons, mostly

from the Sixth av., in favor of the road. Ald, BRISLEY offered a remonstrance from 1,000 cttlzens, against any railroad in Broadway.

Ald. STURTEVANT offered a petition from about 100 residents in Broadway, in favor of the road, Ald. Corners, presented a pedden from 75 citizens

of the Eighth Ward, in favor of the road. Ald, Compton presented a remonstrance from 1,000 citizens of the Lighth and Ninth Wards, against the

All these papers were referred to the Special Committee on the subject.

Drill Room .- The officers of the 71st Regiment petition for a Drill-Room over the new Essex Market. Referred to the Committee of Repairs and

Supplies. Surgical Aid .- Dr. R. S. Seaman presented a bill of \$06 50, (of which \$63 was charged for one day's services,) for attending firementinjured at the burning of the Planing mill, last month. Referred to

HEALTH INSPECTORS .- Ald. OAKLEY moved that the Health Inspectors, appointed by the Board of Health, in defiance of law and decency, be paid at the rate of \$2 per day.

A sharp debate ensued. Ald. STURTEVANT contend.

ing that the regular Health Wardens who had pesform ed duty should also be paid. The manner in which the Aldermen had broken up by force the City Inspector's Department, and then under pressure of public opinion been themselves forced virtually to recetablished the

A New Style of Pavement .- Some time last year, Messes. Degbuce & Co., were granted the privilege of putting down a brook of a new kind of payement in the Bowery, but in consequence of the building of a sewer in that region, they were prevented from carrying out their plan. They now ask for a new location, and the Street Committee report in favor of giving them the use of City Hall-square, (Park-row.)

from Tryon row to Ann-st. They receive no pay for

their work unless it be perfectly good after sixty days'

use; then they get \$3.50 per square yard. Widening Whitehall-st .- A report in favor of widering Whitehall st, on the westerly side, 10 as to make it 70 feet wide all through. It is only 42 feet now at Breadway, and about 70 at State at. This was very properly adopted. The project is a good one,

Remission of Tax .- A report was adopted to remlt the tax levied upon the Colored Or-

More Men .- Hydrant Company No. 3. have five additional men; Engine Cos. Nos. 9 and 41 have each 10 more men.

Telegraph Posts in Broadway .- A resolution from the other Board was concurred in, direct, ing the removal of the telegraph posts in Broadway, and to have the wires attached by iron brackets to high buildings. The work to be done within three months

Street Cleaning .- The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps communicated a statement of the work done from Jan. 1 to July 31, in each Ward in the City. The following table shows the substance of the statement:

1......10,944 2.......9,161 5.....11,443 18,433 14,538 4,168 8,816 10,425 8. 15,272 9. 15,090 10. 9,757 7,456 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 13 10,174 14 11 831 15 9,666 16 12,818 17 4,177 18,737 16 419 19.997 1,800 12,410 118,654

.476,350 Charges Against a Fire Company .-Ald. SMITH presented the charges made by Englae Co. No. 6 against No. 41. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

.The Board adjourned to Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock-and went to tea.

#### Board of Assistant Aldermen. The proceedings of this body on Tues-

day and Wednesday evenings were not important Street Repairs and Assessments were the chief fea-

The British R. M. steamship Petrel sailed yesterday at noon for Bermuda and St

Among the arrivals by the Arctic, we notice that of Mr. Woodworth, editor of Wood. worth's Youth's Cabinet, who returns from a tour of six months in Europe. CITY ITEMS.

AMUSCHENYS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENIES.

New York Theater—Richard III; The New Cupie.

Sible's Garden—Eten Boy; Barber of Seville.

Button's Theater—Chirologic in; Wandering Minstrela; Monney,
Wallack's Lyceum—Poor Gentlemen; Boarding School.

Barnum's Minestrela—No for Gentlemen; Boarding School.

Barnum's Minestrela—No fee Broadway, Concerts every evening.

Otto Cettage, Holchen—Free Concert.

At the meeting of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday evening, Mesers. William Reed, Robert B. Parsons and Samuel Parsons, were added to the Committee appointed at a former meeting of the Society to represent the Society in the Pomological Congress, and also at the Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Hordcultural Society. Meesra Jacob Has en. Wilson G. Bunt and J. E. Ranch we'e appoint ed to represent the Society at the Exhibition of the Albany and Rennselaer County Horticultural Society. Mosers, Shepherd Knapp, John Groshem and William Fitzpatrick, were appointed to attend the Fale of the May eachusetts Horticultural Society. A drawing for the proposed medal was shown. On one side is a wreath nclosing a landscape. In the foreground is a figure of Minerva standing in a charlot drawn by two tigers. In he background a temple and palm frees, with the motto "Finis coronat opus." On the reverse is a wreath of cak leaves surrounding the presentation inscription, the name of the Society, and the date of the organization of

Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, D. D., dealers us to state that the report that he has become one of the editors of the Satsnic Press is not correct-We are happy that a divine and literary man of Dr G's distinction should be so prompt and declaive in denying such a rumor, as in truth, the reputation of contributing to the columns of The Herald must be felt as disgraceful by any one at all sensative as to the opinion entertained of him by respectable persons.

FREE ACADEMY .- The Inaugural Addresses of the recently appointed Professors in the Free Academy: Mr. Nichols, Professor of Natural Philesophy: Mr. Benedict, Professor of Civil Engineering Mr. Anthon, Professor of History and Belles Lettres Mr. Barton, Professor of English Language and Liters ture : Mr. Doremus, Professor of Natural History and Physiology, will be delivered in the large Hall at the Free Academy this evening at 719 o'clock.

THE EXPECTED FLYING SHIP .- Mr. Rufus Porter, the proprietor of the proposed Flying Ship reports progress. He says that the most essential part of the apparatus is ready for inflation with air; the longltudinal rods, rudder, pulleys, replenishing pipes and salcon wires will soon be adjusted. The engines are superior, both in construction and style. The floor of the saloon is twenty feet in length by six in breadth, and consists of a combination of upward of one hundred and forty pleces of spruce timber, and strong enough to sustain forty parsons; yet its entire weight is only twenty five pounds. The floor of the engine-room is arranged to be independent of the main floor; and the engine and bolier are so arranged as to be at any time instanty disconnected from the wheels and detached from the saloon, should occasion so require, for the purpose of repair or otherwise. If the weather continues favorable, and no unforeseen misfortune prevents, Mr. P. expects to gratify the friends of the project in about two weeks time by a successful demonstration.

GRAND SERENADE .- The grand Serenade to Madame Sontag, at Union place Hotel, by about twelve hundred performers, will take place on Friday evening of this week. There will be both voca; and instrumental performances.

FIVE POINTS TEMPERANCE MEETING .-Addresses were made to the mixed multitude thronging the Big Tent at the Points last evening, by Rev. L. Burleigh, S. W. Stebbins, of the Tract House; George Haydock, the ex-woodsawyer; Rev. L. M. Peare, and Wm. B. Lee, from Connecticut The audience enjoyed some delightful sloging from Mr. Beck and the Musico Children. A large number of names were added to the pledge. We should have added yesterday that the children of the Mission School assembling in the "Old Brewery," once a den of thieves, but now a house of prayer, have pledged ten dollars to pay for the Tempe' since lent. Will not tich men and their children act sa generously? These meetings are held every night. Go, friends, and help on this good reformation.

THE ASIA .- Yesterday, at the usual horr, the British R. M. steamship Asla, of the Cunard line, salled for Liverpool with 71 passengers and \$756, 448 in specie. The Governor of Bermuda and family, and Hon. George Moffatt, of Montreal, were a nong the passengere.

The clipper-ship "Flying Dutchman" will be Isunched today, at 5 o'cleck P. M., by Wm. H. Webb, foot of Seventhat, and load immediately in the Dispatch Line for San Francisco.

The new ship Heidelberg was launched yesterday by J. A. Westervelt, foot of Ser. enth-at. She went off in fine style,

THE "MISCHIEF" MYSTERY EXPLAINED -The movements of the British schooner Mischief in the Sound on Saturday, aroused some suspicions that she was engaged in smuggling, which apprehensions found their way into the public journals. The facts of the case have been ascertained, and entirely explain the mystery. They are as follows: It appears the British schooner Mischief, Capt. Morris, salind from Malaga for New York, and after a very tempestuous passage, having sprung a leak, the Captain prudently resolved to enter the nearest port, (New-London,) when, not feeling authorized to subject his owners to any considerable expense, he caused the heavy part of his cargo (the lead) to be shipped in the aloop Constellation (we believe) for this port, and determined to pre ceed on his voyage to New York by easy stages, with

the remainder of his cargo.

After stopping frequently to shift cargo, in order to get at the leak, on Saturday last, while in the Sound, she started a butt and sunk. The captain and crew arrived in this City the same day, in the yawl-boot.

So well satisfied of the truth of the statement of Capt Morris are the consignees, that they have written to the owners, Messrs. Brown, Colbourne & Co., of Liv erpool, stating their entire belief to his integrity, hou, esty and capability.

The following is a copy of the manifest of the cargo

on beard the schooner Mischlef, as certified to by the deputy collector of the port of New London: 40 tend Lead, Mr. Heredia ; 2,148 boxes Ratsine, 558 halt do de., 139 quarter do. do., 16 begs Almonds, 91 barrold and 146 quarter casks Wine, M Giro and Aguirro & This manifest was obtained from the master by the

Inspector, J. S. Lewis, Sept. 5, while at anchor under Eaton's Neck, L. I. The consignees are Mesers, R.P. Buck & Co., of No. 29 South et, in this City. The Francis Skiddy steamboat, on

the North River, will soon be changed from a day book to a right boat. She will soon be fitted up for that pur-THE JONES GUARDS EXCURSION .- On

Monday last this Company turned out in full numbers, and went on their target excursion. The Company is named in honor of Mr. James Jones, forwarding news agent, of No. 21 Ann. st. The Guards, accompanied by Shelton's Brass Band, proceeded to St. Ronan's Well-Flushing, L. i., by the steamboat Island City, where they had a most glorious time, returning to the City of an early hour, and exhibiting a well-riddled target. The prizes presented were as follows: 1st, Silver Gobiel, presented by S. B. Jacobs, won by M. Raddy. 2d, Silver Goblet, presented by James G. Cooper, won by Wm. H. Blackledge. 3d, beautiful Seat Pin, presented by L. Jacobs, won by P. Walers 4th, a Gold Pen and Case, presented by David B. Rhoads, won by M. Howlet. 5th, a beautiful Breast Pin, presented by Capt. Yates, won by David Levell-tib, a beautiful Gold Iniald Cigar Case, presented by Lieut. Lovett, won by Thomas Himes. 7th, bound copy of Byron's Works, presented by Thomas Levett, won by John Croughan. 8th, an elegant edition of Southey's Poems, presented by Thomas Picton, Esq., won by M. Gilmartin